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Occupational Employment and Wages in Huntsville – May 2017

Workers in the Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$25.77 in May 2017, about 6 percent above the nationwide average of \$24.34, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were higher than their respective national averages in 5 of the 22 major occupational groups, including architecture and engineering; life, physical, and social science; and business and financial operations. Fourteen groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including sales and related; personal care and service; and construction and extraction.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 4 of the 22 occupational groups, including architecture and engineering, and computer and mathematical. Conversely, 16 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including office and administrative support; transportation and material moving; and personal care and service. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2017

	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
Major occupational group	United States	Huntsville	United States	Huntsville	Percent difference (1)	
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	\$24.34	\$25.77*	6	
Management	5.1	4.2*	57.65	61.10*	6	
Business and financial operations	5.2	7.2*	36.70	41.51*	13	
Computer and mathematical	3.0	6.4*	43.18	46.24*	7	
Architecture and engineering	1.8	8.3*	41.44	48.56*	17	
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.5*	35.76	40.74*	14	
Community and social service	1.5	0.6*	23.10	21.50*	-7	
Legal	0.8	0.4*	51.62	40.42*	-22	
Education, training, and library	6.1	5.2*	26.67	19.72*	-26	
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.0*	28.34	23.50*	-17	
Healthcare practitioners and technical	6.0	5.6*	38.83	34.86*	-10	
Healthcare support	2.9	2.4*	15.05	13.11*	-13	
Protective service	2.4	1.9*	22.69	18.83*	-17	
Food preparation and serving related	9.3	8.3*	11.88	9.90*	-17	
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.1	2.9*	13.91	12.07*	-13	
Personal care and service	3.6	2.3*	13.11	10.70*	-18	
Sales and related	10.2	9.9	19.56	15.78*	-19	
Office and administrative support	15.4	13.2*	18.24	16.91*	-7	
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	(2)*	13.87	13.29	-4	
Construction and extraction	4.0	2.8*	24.01	19.98*	-17	
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.6	23.02	22.50	-2	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2017 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Huntsville	United States	Huntsville	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Production	6.3	7.8*	18.30	17.35	-5
Transportation and material moving	7.0	5.2*	17.82	15.57*	-13

Footnotes:

One occupational group—architecture and engineering—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Huntsville had 18,450 jobs in architecture and engineering occupations, accounting for 8.3 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 1.8-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$48.56, significantly above the national wage of \$41.44.

Some of the larger detailed occupations within the architecture and engineering group included aerospace engineers (3,950), electrical engineers (1,860), and industrial engineers (1,430). Among the higher paying jobs in this group were aerospace engineers and electronics engineers, except computer, with mean hourly wages of \$56.70 and \$55.30, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were civil engineering technicians (\$18.54) and surveying and mapping technicians (\$18.81). (Detailed data for architecture and engineering occupations are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_26620.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the architecture and engineering group. For instance, aerospace engineers were employed at 38.6 times the national rate in Huntsville, and computer hardware engineers, at 10.9 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, civil engineers had a location quotient of 1.1 in Huntsville, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Alabama Department of Labor.

⁽¹⁾ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

⁽²⁾ Indicates a value of less than 0.05 percent

^{*} The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

Notes on Occupational Employment Statistics Data

With the release of the May 2017 estimates, the OES program has replaced 21 detailed occupations found in the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) with 10 new aggregations of those occupations. In addition, selected 4- and 5-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries previously published by OES will no longer be published separately. Some of the 4-digit NAICS industries that are no longer being published separately will instead be published as OES-specific industry aggregations. More information about the new occupational and industry aggregations is available at www.bls.gov/oes/changes 2017.htm.

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels; and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2017 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2017, November 2016, May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, and November 2014. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 72 percent based on establishments and 68 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted sample employment of 82 million across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,924 establishments with a response rate of 76 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_tec.htm.

The May 2017 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2017 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2017 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Limestone and Madison Counties in Alabama.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/southeast. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2017

C (1)	Emplo	yment	Mean wages		
Occupation (1)	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)	
Architecture and engineering occupations	18,450	4.7	\$48.56	\$101,000	
Architects, except landscape and naval	210	1.3	40.75	84,770	
Surveyors	60	0.9	25.92	53,900	
Aerospace engineers	3,950	38.6	56.70	117,930	
Chemical engineers	100	2.0	50.66	105,380	
Civil engineers	490	1.1	38.29	79,640	
Computer hardware engineers	1,130	10.9	52.87	109,970	
Electrical engineers	1,860	6.5	49.01	101,940	
Electronics engineers, except computer	1,360	6.5	55.30	115,030	
Environmental engineers	130	1.6	45.77	95,210	
Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors	100	2.6	54.86	114,110	
Industrial engineers	1,430	3.5	46.01	95,690	
Materials engineers	340	8.0	51.38	106,870	
Mechanical engineers	1,140	2.5	45.15	93,910	
Nuclear engineers	40	1.6	(5)	(5)	
Engineers, all other	3,130	15.3	56.30	117,100	
Architectural and civil drafters	160	1.1	25.55	53,140	
Electrical and electronics drafters	50	1.3	33.74	70,190	
Mechanical drafters	110	1.3	36.18	75,250	
Aerospace engineering and operations technicians	340	18.4	29.11	60,550	
Civil engineering technicians	110	1.0	18.54	38,560	
Electrical and electronics engineering technicians	1,110	5.6	30.20	62,820	
Electro-mechanical technicians	90	4.2	24.65	51,260	
Environmental engineering technicians	30	1.1	25.42	52,880	
Industrial engineering technicians	210	2.0	26.03	54,140	
Mechanical engineering technicians	220	3.2	24.89	51,770	
Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other	330	2.8	36.64	76,210	
Surveying and mapping technicians	110	1.4	18.81	39,130	

Footnotes:

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Huntsville Metropolitan Statistical Area, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_26620.htm

⁽²⁾ Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

⁽³⁾ The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

⁽⁴⁾ Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

⁽⁵⁾ Estimate not released.